**IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED HEALTH PROTOCOLS TO THE ATTITUDES OF BRGY.GEN T. DE LEON RESIDENTS**

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**Requirements in the Subject**

**Practical Research I**

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**Chapter 1**

**THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND**

**Introduction**

Since the covid-19 continuously spreading around the world, many countries were affected. World Health Organization (WHO) declares the disease as pandemic with over 720,000 cases reported.As a result, countries implemented health practices and protocols in order to prevent the spread of this virus. Wearing of face mask, face shield, and keeping the distance between individuals are the examples which considered as non-pharmaceutical intervention. This implementation were recommended, adapted by the countries, and distributed to the communities through the cooperation of National Government and World Health Organization (WHO).

Unfortunately, some of the countries failed to follow health protocols and practices, and still recording violated cases.Also, Nepomuceno (2020), violators in the country have reached over 338,000. This prompted the government to ask local government units (LGU), particularly the barangays, to intensify the implementation of restrictions especially in the movement of people and repeatedly sought their cooperation to minimize, if not totally wipe out the number of infections. This means that, the implemented health protocols and practices are not fully firmed to accommodate people.

With this manner, number of reported violators of implemented health protocols and practices are continuously increasing.

In order to provide and secure the safeness of the people, the implemented health protocols and practices are needed to be intensify.

Implementation is ‘the Achilles heel of innovation’ and is often defined as an evidence-to-practice gap in which successful implementation of evidence-based interventions is fraught with challenges. If public health program and policy interventions are not implemented effectively, they will not have their intended effects on improving population health or reducing health inequities. Furthermore, the cost to the system will be considerable in a time of scarce public health resources. Given opportunity costs, a poorly implemented intervention can quickly erode policy and practice support, creating more challenges to ‘getting it right’ over the longer term.

Implementation research, often equated with knowledge translation has been conducted across many disciplines to document the frequency of unsuccessful implementation of policies and programs, identify factors influencing successful implementation, evaluate the effectiveness of implementation strategies, and develop theoretical frameworks to analyze or guide the implementation process. Systematic reviews of implementation studies have been conducted in several fields but when we began this project, we had not located any comprehensive systematic reviews of implementation specific to public health. Because of public health’s population focus and location in the community, there may be unique features of public health systems and interventions that raise questions about the applicability of the broader health care implementation literature to public health interventions.

Moreover, Nilsen and Seing (2020), states that through the stringent implementation of health protocols, it significantly decreases the cases of covid-19.

In addition, Mzayek (2020) also states that the cooperation of the people and the government in contributing the implemented health protocols and practices are very important to bring the pandemic under control.

Therefore, the implementation of health protocols plays an important role to control the pandemic.This will also disseminate information of how health protocols and practices implemented, and how effective these are.Also to raise an awareness about the infectious disease that can be added to body of knowledge in dealing or combating COVID-19.

**Rationale**

The World Health Organization classified the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic on March 11, 2020,citing over 720,000 cases recorded in over 203 countries as of March 31, 2020.

Early diagnosis, patient isolation, symptomatic monitoring of contacts as well as suspected and proven cases, and public health quarantine were all part of the response strategy.As a result of the global spread of the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV2),

many governments have imposed restrictions on public life. Individual possibilities to

move outside the home are projected to be significantly reduced as a result

of related actions such as social gathering restrictions, business closures, or lockdowns.

The purpose of this study is to know if the residents of brgy.gen t de leon are following the health and safety protocols during the quarantine such as staying inside the house ,wearing face mask and face shield when going outside and avoiding uncessary social gatherings in order to be safe and to avoid getting the virus.

**Statement of the Problem**

This study aims to determine the Implementation of Improved Health Protocols to the Attitudes of Brgy. Gen. T. De Leon Residents.

Specifically, it seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What are the Implementation of Improved Health Protocols in Brgy.Gen T. De Leon?

2. What are the Attitudes of Residents in Brgy.Gen T. De Leon?

3. Is there a significant relationship between Implementation of Improved Health Protocols to the Attitudes of Brgy. Gen. T. De Leon Residents?

**Hypothesis**

Ha:There is significant relationship between the Implemented of Improved Health Protocols to the Attitudes of Brgy. Gen. T. De Leon Residents.

**Scope and Limitation**

The purpose of the study is to determine the Implementation of Improved Health Protocols to the Attitudes of Brgy. Gen. T. De Leon Residents. The respondents of the study are the residents of Brgy. Gen. T. De Leon who have practiced Health Protocols during COVID-19. They will be selected through Random Sampling. The data gathering will be done on the November. Adapted survey questionnaires will be used to gather data.

**Significance of the Study**

This study will be beneficial to the following beneficiaries:

**Residents.** Residents of brgy. gen. t de leon will be able to determine whether they are correctly implementing enhanced health procedures as a result of this research.This study will help them gain more insights and knowledge about COVID-19 crisis. This will serve as their reference in preventing and combating the spread of the virus. With this, they will become more aware about the implementation of the health protocols on their area.

**Barangay Health Worker**. This study will help them design a program which strengthens the Implementation of health protocols to combat the COVID-19.

Barangay Covid Control Force. The frontliner workers will profit from this research since they will know if the health protocols in brgy. gen. t de leon residents has progressed. This will help them to maintain the improved implemented and to raise an awareness about the Covid-19. This will also serve as their manual on how to improve their enforcement.

**Parents and Guardian.** This study will give them an awareness to secure their family from the covid-19, and educate their members of the family on how to combat covid-19.

**Students.** This will help them to be more cautious and more observant on practicing the health protocols. This will help them to have detailed analysis on combating COVID-19, and raise hopes and motivation in pursuing studies.

**Researchers**. It will help them to have knowledge about the implementation of improved health protocols and to inform the other people about the response that they should do. And also, this study will help them widen their understanding about the level of implementation and practices of health protocols in specific community.

**Future Researchers.** This study will help them through making this as their reference guide if they are in the pursuit of examining a study congruent to this research project. These expand knowledge and understanding of a chosen research study.

**Chapter 2**

**Review of Related Literature and Studies**

This chapter discusses the related literature, theoretrical framework,conceptual framework in which the problem is anchored, synthesis of related literature and definition of terms.

**Review of Related Literature**

According to Marry (2020). Covid-19 emerge as a deadly virus, resulting in the current world-wide pandemic. In order to control the spread, information management and accurate data reporting are important in order to have better communication with people in dealing with COVID-19 that is very effective to healthcare communities.

Archives(2020) states that the continuous managing information plays as a vital support and coordination in combating COVID-19. This means that software intervention also have place in dealing this virus.

Consequently, Sci, et. Al.(2020), also cited that through the non-pharmaceutical intervention such as wearing of face mask, face shield, and maintaining the social distance to each other will significantly reduce the risk and the spread of the virus.

Moreover, Yogi (2020) prompting #StayAtHome by Medias are also important to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Unfortunately, these interventions did not scale the readiness of the people and continuously violating these measurements.

However, Centers for Disease Control Prevention (2020), each person have different vital role in preventing the virus. Some are following non-pharmaceutical and some are following effective information management, as longs as they keep their selves safe.

According to Department of Health (2019) , Personal Protective Equipment are important nowadays that decreases the chance to be positive if you have been contacted to someone who is positive of the virus, since covid-19 continue to spread world-wide and currently declared as pandemic.

Moreover, World Health Organization (2019), recommended types of personal protective equipment such as face mask, face shield, gloves, and anti-bacterial soap in order to prevent the spread of the virus. These are considered as a non-pharmaceutical intervention and needed to be practice with the countries who have been records with positive cases of the virus.

However, Healthline.gov (2019) following personal protective equipment are not enough in order to prevent the spread of the virus. Quarantine passes should be distributed per household for alternate resources farming. This is to lessen the people going outside for useful matter, and eventually will might lessen the spread of the virus.

Consequently, Valenzuela City.ph(2020 ), also practicing and having securities such as contact tracing app(VALTRACE) specifically are also needed for monitoring purposes. This will help the authorities to detect or contact automatically people who have contact with positive patients.

Lastly, Illinois Institute (2020), practicing health protocols during covid-19 crisis are very essential. Coordination of people with the government are also important, and putting respect to any decision will also help in fighting covid-19 and decrease its chance to spread to the world. #StayAtHome is more preferable.

**Theoretical framework**

Although definitions of policies are multifarious, public policies can be defined as objectives formulated and/or actions taken by a government (e.g., regarding social distancing) to address a societal problem (e.g., regarding the spread of the coronavirus). A policy may sometimes be identifiable in terms of a decision but often involves a series of decisions or what may be seen as more of a general orientation. Moreover, policies tend to change over time. This project concerns policies that are regulatory, which means that they specify conditions and constraints for individual and collective behavior to achieve social distancing.

Policy characteristics refer to attributes of the formulated regulatory policy (i.e., the “implementation object”), such as the clarity of the policy objectives or the policy’s justification with regard to the perceived need it is intended to address Policymakers are those formally responsible for setting the agenda, articulating policies, and selecting policy measures.

Implementers of public policies are typically organizations, such as governmental authorities and public and private entities. The implementers are the “link” between the policymakers and the intended targets of the policies, ensuring that the policy measures are implemented as planned. The bottom-up policy implementation perspective has emphasized the relevance of understanding the influence of the implementers. Lipsky showed the importance of decisional latitude of street-level bureaucrats, suggesting that the influence of new knowledge must be considered alongside the implementers’ long-standing practices. Contemporary perspectives on policy research usually take a holistic view of implementers and describe complex networks of stakeholders such as individuals, organizations, and inter-organizational relations, thus making it difficult to determine who the implementers are.

Targets of policies are the individuals or organizations whose behaviors a policy ultimately seeks to influence through legislation, sanctions, regulations, provision of information, and other policy measures. Targets in policy research are also referred to as clients or recipients.

Two types of results of policy implementation processes are typically distinguished: output is the impact on the implementers and outcome is the impact on the targets, e.g., citizens and organizations. Outputs are generally administrative decisions such as decisions to fund larger numbers of teachers, psychologists, or police officers, whereas comparable outcomes may include improved student assessments, reduced mental health problems, and lower crime rates in society. Outcomes can often be difficult to attribute directly to outputs. The project will not study the results quantitatively, but various aspects relating to both outputs and outcomes will be addressed in the interview and survey questionnaire studies because they likely influence the development and implementation of policies and use of various measures.

This study is supported by the theory of Behavioral Change Theories. There are a variety of behavioral change theories that explain why people accept or reject specific health behaviors. These theories frequently look at the predictors and precursors of health-related behavior. Self-efficacy and motivation are recurring themes in many of these research theories. Self-efficacy is a person's belief in their ability to do something, such as changing a health-related behavior, and it is based on previous success or failure in that action. Self efficacy is thought to determine how much effort one will put forth in attempting to change (Bandura 1977).

Many behavioral change theories have been criticized for focusing solely on individual behavior while ignoring the influence of the environment, sociocultural factors, economic issues, and policy level mandates. Constraints such as chronic exposure to violence, political upheaval, and poor sanitation have been overlooked in favor of paying closer attention to individual cognitive processes. (Stokols 1996).

Health Belief Model (1966) Irwin Rosenstock created the Health Belief Model (HBM) in 1966, and it is regarded as one of the first and most significant models in health promotion. It was sparked by a study of people's motivations for seeking.

**Conceptual Framework**

The independent variable of the study is The Implementation of Improved Health Protocols during the COVID-19 crisis. The Implementation refers to how residents in the said area execute the Improved Health Protocols during the COVID-19 crisis.

Thus, the dependent variable of the study is the Attitudes of Residents.This refers to determining the Implementation of Improved health protocols executes by the residents of Brgy Gen T. De Leon during COVID-19 crisis.

Therefore, the independent variable of the study is the Implementation of Improved Health Protocols, and the dependent variable is the Attitudes of Brgy.Gen T. De Leon Residents. Also, this will emphasize that the Implementation of Health Protocols and Attitudes may or may not have relationships with each other.

**Dependent Variable**  **Independent Variable**

**Attitudes of Brgy Gen T.De Leon Residents**

**Implementation of Improved Health Protocols**

**Figure 1.** Conceptual Framework of the study

**Synthesis of Related Literature**

Developing new public health interventions is costly and policy windows that support their implementation can be short lived. Ineffective implementation wastes scarce resources and is neither affordable nor sustainable. Public health interventions that are not implemented will not have their intended effects on improving population health and promoting health equity. This synthesis will provide evidence to support effective implementation of public health interventions taking into account the variable context of interventions. A series of knowledge translation products specific to the needs of knowledge users will be developed to provide implementation support.

There is a growing emphasis in public health on the importance of evidence-based interventions to improve population health and reduce health inequities. Equally important is the need for knowledge about how to implement these interventions successfully. Yet, a gap remains between the development of evidence-based public health interventions and their successful implementation. Conventional systematic reviews have been conducted on effective implementation in health care, but few in public health, so their relevance to public health is unclear. In most reviews, stringent inclusion criteria have excluded entire bodies of evidence that may be relevant for policy makers, program planners, and practitioners to understand implementation in the unique public health context. Realist synthesis is a theory-driven methodology that draws on diverse data from different study designs to explain how and why observed outcomes occur in different contexts and thus may be more appropriate for public health.

A non-pharmaceutical intervention such a wearing of face mask,face shield and maintaining the social distance to each other will significantly reduce the risk and the spread of the virus

Unfortunately,These interventions did not scale the readiness of the people and continuously violating.

**Definition of Terms**

Covid-19 – Coronavirus disease is an highly contagious respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.Raise an awareness about the infectious disease that can be added to body of knowledge in dealing or combating it.

Pandemic – A pandemic is a disease outbreak that spreads across mulitple countries or continents.

Protocols - A set of instructions describing a procedures to be followed or a method to control a certain disease.

Health Practices – A healthy living practices to prevent illness and lower your risk of disease.

Attitudes- A behavior of Residents that determine whether they are correctly implementing enhanced health procedures as a result of this research.

Implementation-Defined as an evidence-to-practice gap in which successful implementation of evidence-based interventions is fraught with challenges.